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ABSTRACT

This paper analyzes the Bush Administration's budget request for homelessness programs, and argues that it promised little to alleviate the suffering of homeless people. The paper asserts that the proposal is the weakest in years, with overall spending down by 7 percent when adjusted for inflation. Programs hardest hit are new funding to increase the availability of housing affordable to low income and very low income persons. In total, the president requested 1.06 billion dollars for targeted homeless programs. However, funding needed to continue the previous year's programs at current services would be 1.09 billion dollars. The analysis examines federal programs that specifically target homeless persons, including the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and its programs for educational access for homeless children, low income housing programs, homelessness prevention programs, and several other programs for low income persons that benefit homeless persons. Programs in the following sections of the Federal Government are examined: Department of Agriculture, Department of Education, Emergency Management Agency, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Labor, Interagency Council on the Homeless, and Department of Veterans Affairs. This report also contains two tables based on Office of Management and Budget data, one that compares spending in 1992 with proposed figures for 1993, and another that looks at budget authority and budget outlays by agency and department. (Contains 2 references.) (JB)

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HOMELESSNESS AND THE FISCAL YEAR 1993 FEDERAL BUDGET

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HOMELESSNESS AND THE FY1993 FEDERAL BUDGET

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

OVERVIEW.....1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.....3

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.....3
- Education of Homeless Children and Youth.....3
- Adult Education for the Homeless.....4

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY.....4
- Emergency Food and Shelter.....4

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.....4
- Primary Health and Substance Abuse Services.....4
- Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness.....4
- ACCESS.....5
- Community Demonstration Projects for Homeless Persons with Mental Illness.....5
- Community Demonstration Projects for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment.....5
- Emergency Community Services Block Grant.....5
- Homelessness Prevention Program.....5
  - Family Support Centers.....5
  - Gateway Projects.....5
- Community Support Program.....6
- Homeless and Runaway Youth.....6
  - Runaway and Homeless Youth Basic Centers.....6
  - Runaway Youth Transitional Living Program.....6
  - Drug Abuse Prevention Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth.....6

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.....6
- Emergency Shelter Grants.....6
- Supportive Housing Demonstration Program.....6
- SRO Moderate Rehabilitation Program.....7
- Shelter Plus Care.....7
- AIDS Housing Opportunity Program.....8
- Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless.....8
- Safe Havens for the Homeless.....8
- Family Unification Program.....9
- HOME.....9
- HOPE.....9
- Public and Indian Housing.....9
- Inequity in the HUD Budget.....10

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.....10

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Job Training Demonstration.....10
Homeless Veterans Reintegration Project.....10

INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON THE HOMELESS.....11

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.....11
Homeless Chronically Mentally Ill Veterans.....11
Homeless Veterans Domiciliary Care.....11

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES.....11

TABLE 1. 1993 Budget Request for Targeted Homeless Assistance Programs, Compared with 1992 Appropriation, Budget Authority in Millions of Constant 1992 Dollars.....12

TABLE 2. Budget Authority and Budget Outlays by Agency/ Department.....13

HOMELESSNESS AND THE FY1993 FEDERAL BUDGET

The Bush Administration's budget request promises little which will alleviate the suffering of homeless people or provide peace of mind to the millions of Americans living a paycheck away from homelessness. The proposal for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the weakest in years, with overall spending down by 7% when adjusted for inflation. Hit hard is new funding to increase the availability of housing affordable to low and very low-income persons. At the same time, tax breaks on middle and upper income Americans remain intact and are slated to cost $55.5 billion in FY1993, approximately twice the amount requested for all of HUD's discretionary programs combined. The President's emphasis on tax breaks for the wealthy comes at the expense of programs for people who are either poorly housed or have no home at all.

In total, the President requests $1.06 billion for targeted homeless programs. Although the Administration claims this is a 6% increase over the FY92 level, it is actually a 3% cut when inflation is taken into account and program adjustments are made. Funding needed to continue last year's programs at current services would be $1.09 billion in FY93.

The President's budget proposal shuffles meager dollars to reflect the Administration's emphasis on several programs which serve a limited portion of the homeless population. In order to fund transitional and permanent solutions to end homelessness, the Administration cuts to the bone critically needed emergency food and shelter programs. While many of these transitional and permanent programs clearly merit expansion, this should not come at the expense of emergency relief efforts. While no solution, for some homeless people, such programs can be the difference between life and death. These programs are cut by over $100 million, or 43%, at a time when demand for such aid is increasing due to the recession and cuts in safety net programs at the state and local level. Communities around the country are reporting huge increases in the demand for emergency food and shelter assistance -- the number of families in Washington, DC's shelter system increased by 34% in the past year; demand for shelter in Illinois has increased by 47% with the highest growth occurring in the suburbs at an average rate of 102%.

The President proposes to consolidate several of the McKinney Act housing and shelter programs and claims a 19% increase in funding for HUD programs over the FY1992 funding levels enacted by Congress. However, Administration officials state that services provided under the AIDS Housing Opportunity Program, funded in FY1992 at $50 million but eliminated this year by the President, will be replaced by the McKinney Act Shelter Plus Care program. This authority transfer reduces the HUD funding increase in

FY1993 to a mere 4% when adjusted for inflation. The outlook for other non-McKinney housing programs is even more bleak. According to the Low Income Housing Information Service, this year's budget recommends "record low levels of new funding to expand affordable housing for low and very low income people."[1]

Over the past three years, the Administration has put forth several new homeless initiatives that have many merits. In 1990 the National Affordable Housing Act authorized the Shelter Plus Care program. This year, the Administration proposes a set of initiatives designed to meet the needs of specific segments of the homeless population, primarily the severely mentally ill. Unfortunately, to fund these programs, the President requests the complete elimination of four proven and successful McKinney Act programs which support a wide range of services based on local needs and priorities. In total, the budget recommends shifting $293.8 million in authority from existing programs to meet the Administration's priorities.

This analysis will examine federal programs that specifically target homeless people, including the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act; low-income housing programs; homelessness prevention programs; and several other programs for low-income persons that benefit homeless persons. It also contains tables compiled by the National Coalition for the Homeless based on Office of Management and Budget data.

Significant budget proposals include:

* **The termination of the Section 8 SRO Moderate Rehabilitation program, the Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless (SAFAH) Program, the AIDS Housing Opportunity Program, Permanent Housing for Handicapped Homeless Persons, the Emergency Community Services Homeless Block Grant, and the Family Unification Act.**

* **The elimination of housing assistance for homeless persons with physical disabilities other than AIDS related illness.**

* **A shift in emphasis away from providing emergency shelter and transitional and permanent housing. The budget expands transitional and permanent programs by making a 43% cut in critically needed emergency food and shelter programs. This is comprised of a 77% reduction in funding for the Emergency Shelter Grants program from $73.2 million in FY1992 to $17.5 million in FY1993 and a 25% reduction in funding for the Emergency Food and Shelter program from $134 million in**

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[1] The Low Income Housing Information Service, "HUD FY93 Budget -- Big Ideas, Small Funding," Washington, DC, January, 1992.

FY1992 to $100 million in FY1993.

* A doubling of funds for the Shelter Plus Care program from $110.5 million in FY1992 to $265.9 million in FY1993.

* A 77% increase in funds for the Job Training Demonstration program, bringing this program up to its full funding level of $17 million in FY1993. This includes $2.2 million for the Homeless Veterans Reintegration Project (HVRP).

* A 17% increase in funds for Health Care for the Homeless.

* Funding for the Department of Health and Human Services health, mental health, and social service programs for homeless families and individuals, including homeless and runaway youth, within HHS totals $208.8 million, a 10% cut below the amount needed to maintain current levels of service. In fact, adjusted for inflation, seven out of eleven HHS programs targeted to the homeless population and persons at risk of homelessness are cut below FY1992 levels, and two are zeroed out completely.

* A 55% cut in funding for the HOME program.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The President requests a 4% increase in funding for Food and Nutrition Service programs which serve homeless families and individuals. Included in the budget is $32 million for **grants to soup kitchens**, a 3.2% cut below FY1992 levels, and $92.9 million to cover the cost of permanent changes to the **Food Stamp program** made in the mid-1980s which affect homeless families.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Education of Homeless Children and Youth Program: This program provides grants to state and local governments to ensure that homeless children and youth are able to attend and succeed in public school. For FY1993, the Administration proposes level funding this program at $25 million, one-half of the authorized level, and an $800,000 (3.2%) cut from the level needed to maintain current services. Eligible activities include funding for a state coordinator responsible for developing a state plan that removes barriers to school attendance and success. In addition, state coordinators may use funds for the provision of direct services to homeless children either directly through the state education agency or by making grants to local education agencies. Direct services include transportation to and from school, tutoring, and the provision of school supplies.

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The Adult Education for the Homeless Program: This is a competitive grant program that funds state education agencies to design and implement literacy training and basic skills remediation programs for homeless adults. In FY1993, the President proposes level funding this program at $9.8 million, a $300,000 (3.2%) cut from the level needed to maintain current services.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Emergency Food and Shelter (EFS) program: This successful formula program, established in 1983, provides emergency food and shelter aid to local providers quickly and efficiently. The Administration requests $100 million for this program, a 28% cut below current services, and $50 million under the authorized level. This enormous reduction could be devastating to providers nationwide who depend on this fast and reliable source of federal emergency funding. Even at the funding levels enacted in previous years, states and localities have reported running out of FEMA funds after only a few months.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS)

The budget proposal states that the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Secretary Louis Sullivan has "made it a department priority to help homeless children and their families." (Part One-186). However, funding for HHS health, mental health, and social service programs for homeless families and individuals, including homeless and runaway youth, within HHS totals $208.8 million, a 10% cut below the $231 million needed to maintain current levels of service. In fact, adjusted for inflation, seven out of eleven HHS programs targeted to the homeless population and persons at risk of homelessness are cut below FY1992 levels, and two are zeroed out completely.

Primary Health and Substance Abuse Services: Provides primary health care, substance abuse, mental health, and supportive services to homeless men, women, and children, most of whom are uninsured at **110 projects across the country.** The President's budget requests $68 million for this program (including $3 million for the **Health Care for Homeless Children** program), a 17% increase over current services. The Administration estimates that this increase will be sufficient to continue support for existing projects at current levels and to start up twenty new projects -- primarily in rural areas -- which were approved for funding in the last grant cycle but for which funding was not available.

Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH): The President's request of $30 million provides no inflationary

increase above FY1992 funding. PATH provides formula grants to states for community mental health and supportive services for homeless persons with serious mental illness. Authorized at $75 million, the program builds upon the old Mental Health Services Block Grant (MHBG) by adding two important activities -- alcohol and drug treatment for those homeless persons with mental illness and substance abuse problems, and a limited range of housing services. The Administration's FY1993 request is actually $5 million below the funding level for MHBG in FY1991, measured in constant 1992 dollars.

ACCESS: The Administration also requests $5 million for "ACCESS," a new initiative described in the budget as a "capacity building effort that will provide incentives and start-up matching funding for the development of comprehensive systems of integrated treatment, support and housing assistance" for homeless persons with severe mental illness. HHS officials say that it will enable states to compete for funds to set up programs at selected sites, and that these funds will be consolidated with **the Community Demonstration Projects for Homeless Persons with Mental Illness** program, for a total of at least $11 million for the new initiative. Details of the initiative will be unveiled in the forthcoming report by the Federal Task Force on Homelessness and Severe Mental Illness.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Demonstration Projects: The Administration proposes flat funding at $16 million for the National Institute of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse (NIAAA) Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Demonstration Project for homeless individuals.

The Emergency Community Services Block Grant: Reauthorized by the McKinney Amendments Act, this program is terminated in the President's proposal. Funded at $25 million in FY1992, the Emergency Community Services Block Grant makes grants to states to distribute to community-based programs, primarily Community Action Agencies, which offer homelessness prevention services and emergency assistance to homeless families and individuals.

Homelessness Prevention Program: The President's budget requests no funds for the Homelessness Prevention Program, which was created by the 1990 McKinney Amendments Act to target supportive services to very low income families and those at risk of homelessness. The program contains two components: **Family Support Centers,** designed to demonstrate the effectiveness of neighborhood-based comprehensive support services in preventing homelessness, and **Gateway projects**, which are designed to increase self-sufficiency among young families residing in public housing. Fifty five million dollars were authorized for the program, and $5 million was allocated to develop such programs in FY1992 under the Social Services Research Program budget.

The Community Support Program: Provides grants to develop comprehensive community based services for persons with long-term mental illness, including those who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. Funding is proposed at $20.9 million, 3.2% below the current service level.

Homeless and Runaway Youth: HHS administers three grant programs to address the needs of homeless and runaway youth: **Runaway and Homeless Youth Basic Centers, Runaway Youth Transitional Living Program,** and the **Drug Abuse Prevention Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth.** The President's budget proposal recommends consolidating these programs into one and freezing overall funding at the FY1992 level of $63 million, with no adjustment for inflation. However, in another portion of the budget the President proposes using human services money, including $40.6 million, or 64%, from this consolidated fund, to finance "drug related prevention activities." If this were enacted, it could mean significant cuts to programs which serve the needs of runaway and homeless youth.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

For FY1993, the President requests $23.6 billion in HUD discretionary budget authority, representing a 7% cut from current services after adjusting for inflation. The HUD budget proposal repeats previous Administration support for Section 8 Vouchers for existing housing and tenant ownership through the HOPE program as well as continued opposition to public housing development.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG): This program provides formula funds to state and local governments for emergency shelter, supportive services, and homelessness prevention activities. The President's budget slashes funding for ESG from $73.2 million to $17.5 million, a cut of 77% after adjusting for inflation. This enormous cut comes at a time when agencies around the country are reporting dramatic increases in demand for emergency services. The FY1993 budget request is intended to begin the phase-out of this program, and no future funds will be requested by the Administration for the ESG program. This program is being drastically cut to fund the Administration's new proposal **"Safe Havens for the Homeless."**

Supportive Housing Demonstration Program (includes Transitional Housing and Permanent Housing for Handicapped People): This program was approved in 1987 as one of the original McKinney Act measures and currently provides grants for the development and operation of transitional housing for homeless families and individuals and supportive, permanent housing for disabled homeless persons. The President's budget proposes combining this program with SAFAH to create a new program entitled **Transitional**

Housing for the Homeless. For FY1993, the Administration requests $203.9 million, an increase of $37.4 million (32%) after adjusting for inflation over the combined FY1992 level of the Supportive Housing Demonstration and SAFAH programs.

Although the budget does not contain many details about how this consolidated program would work it does state that, "The revised program will focus on assisting non-disabled persons and would eliminate funding for permanent housing." Presumably HUD expects that disabled homeless persons would be served by the **Shelter Plus Care program.** However, persons with non-AIDS related physical disabilities are not currently eligible to be served by the Shelter Plus Care program.

SRO Moderate Rehabilitation Program: This program provides 10-year Section 8 assistance for the moderate rehabilitation of single room occupancy (SRO) housing. Last year's appropriation of $105 million financed 2,764 SRO units for homeless persons. For FY1993, the Administration proposes eliminating this program and shifting its authority to the **Shelter Plus Care program.** This proposal raises several serious concerns. First, the SRO program is currently the only federal program providing permanent, subsidized housing for the significant portion of single, homeless adults who are not disabled or elderly. Unlike Shelter Plus Care, grantees under the SRO program are not required to provide services to their residents (although many projects funded by this program provide a range of on-site supportive services). While NCH supports increased funding for the Shelter Plus Care program, it should not come at the expense of the SRO program, which is both a vital housing resource for very poor single adults and an important funding source for housing projects which seek to integrate disabled and non-disabled poor persons.

Shelter Plus Care: This program provides competitive federal grants to state and local jurisdictions for housing assistance which must be matched, dollar for dollar, with appropriate supportive services. The program is restricted to homeless persons with AIDS, mental illness, and/or drug or alcohol problems, and program grantees are required to provide residents with services. The President has proposed greatly expanding this program from last year's funding level of $110.5 million to $265.9 million in FY1993. This funding increase comes at the expense of eliminating two important programs: **SRO Moderate Rehabilitation program** and the **AIDS Housing Opportunity program**. The combined budget authority for these three programs will be cut by 3% below current services.

This proposal raises several concerns. The strict targeting makes it is impossible to serve homeless persons who do not have one of the required disabilities. For example, a woman who became homeless when she left an abusive relationship would not

be eligible for assistance under the Shelter Plus Care program unless she has a mental illness, a substance abuse problem, or AIDS.

In addition, NCH disputes the Administration's assertion that the Shelter Plus Care program could serve the same population of persons intended to be served by the AIDS Housing Opportunity program. In implementing the Shelter Plus Care program, the Administration has restricted the definition of homelessness to mean only those homeless persons who are on the street or in a shelter. The AIDS Housing Opportunity program, on the other hand, is in part designed to prevent homelessness among persons with AIDS and serves people with incomes up to 80% of the area median income. The elimination of the program could force poor people who have AIDS to take their illness to the streets before becoming eligible for housing assistance.

For FY1992, the President also requests reprogramming $147.7 million from the Section 8 Voucher program to fund the rental assistance portion of the Shelter Plus Care program.

AIDS Housing Opportunity program: This program provides a range of housing options with varying levels of support for persons with AIDS, many of whom have lost their housing, or are at-risk of losing their housing, because of their illness. The Administration proposes the elimination of this $50 million program and recommends transferring its authority to the Shelter Plus Care program. NCH is extremely concerned that persons with AIDS will have to spend time on the streets or in shelters just to become eligible for services under the Shelter Plus Care program, should the AIDS Housing Opportunity program be terminated.

Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless (SAFAH): SAFAH has a unique history comprised of a series of attempts by the Administration to eliminate or remold it. This program is designed to supplement existing McKinney Act emergency housing programs and to support innovative, comprehensive delivery systems. Last year, the President proposed terminating five McKinney Act programs within the Departments of Health and Human Services, Education, and Labor and shifting the budget authority of these programs to SAFAH. When Congress refused to enact this proposal, HUD resorted to the regulatory process and restricted eligible applicants and activities. For FY1993, the Administration proposes eliminating this program and transferring its authority to a newly created program entitled **Transitional Housing for the Homeless.**

Safe Havens for the Homeless: The budget contains an Administration proposal to establish a new $50 million to create "safe havens" for homeless persons with severe mental illness.

The program is designed to provide a stable living environment which gives residents with the opportunity, but not the requirement, to participate in treatment programs. NCH believes that this program holds great promise. However, we are strongly opposed to the Administration's proposal to pay for program by slashing funding for Emergency Shelter Grants. This action would disrupt ongoing state and local programs which serve, among other many target groups, homeless persons with mental illness.

Family Unification Program: In 1990, the National Affordable Housing Act authorized a new program to provide Section 8 assistance to families whose children are at imminent risk of placement in foster care, or cannot return home from foster care, because their families have housing problems or are homeless. This program not only helps families stay together, but is cost-effective as rent subsidies are less expensive than the cost of keeping children in foster care. Congress appropriated $50 million to achieve the goals of this program in FY1992. NCH opposes the President's proposal to eliminate this program in FY1993.

HOME: The Administration requests $700 million in FY1993 for the HOME program, a 55% cut below current services. This program provides grants to state and local governments for locally designed and administered housing programs. At least 15% of HOME funds must be set-aside for projects by community housing development organizations. The Administration will increase HOME funding in FY1993 to $950 million if Congress requires states and localities to match federal HOME dollars in FY1993.

HOPE (Housing Opportunities for People Everywhere): The centerpiece of the HUD budget request this year is again the HOPE initiative. This set of four separate programs all use new housing subsidies to convert existing housing resources from rental to homeownership use. For FY1993 the Administration proposes nearly tripling the FY1992 appropriation to $1 billion. Since most of these homes are already federally subsidized, the HOPE program is unlikely to add much to the total supply of subsidized housing. In addition, it is unclear whether HUD is receiving enough applications to spend fully the entire FY1992 appropriation of $361 million. Before HUD triples funding for this program, it is critical to ensure that there is significant demand to warrant such a large increase.

Public and Indian Housing: The President requests no additional funds for traditional public housing development or Indian housing. The Administration requests $2.3 billion both for public housing modernization and for public housing operating Subsidies.

Inequity in the HUD Budget:

Homeownership Initiatives for Middle and Upper Income Americans: The President is proposing to subsidize homeownership for middle and upper income wage earners by an additional $2.2 billion in FY1993. This increase represents four times more money than the President recommends spending on housing assistance for homeless Americans.

New Housing Proposals to Assist Middle and Upper Income Americans

Program	Estimated Cost on FY1993
Tax Credit for First-Time Homebuyers	$2.1 billion
Waiver of Penalties for Withdrawals from IRAs for First-Time Homebuyers	$100 million

These new homeownership incentives are being proposed in addition to the enormous tax breaks that middle and upper income Americans already can access. In FY1993, current tax breaks are expected to cost the government $55.5 billion. Studies indicate that the majority of these subsidies benefit families which earn over $50,000 a year.[2]

Current Housing Programs Assisting Middle and Upper Income Americans

Program	Estimated Cost in FY1993
Mortgage Interest Deduction	$42.9 billion
Property Tax Deduction	$12.6 billion
TOTAL:	$55.5 billion

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The President's budget proposes fully funding the **Job Training Demonstration** program at $17 million in FY1993. This represents a 77% increase above current services. $2.2 million is to be

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[2] The Low Income Housing Information Service, "HUD FY93 Budget -- Big Ideas, Small Funding," Washington, DC, January, 1992.

designated for the **Homeless Veteran's Reintegration Project.**

INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON THE HOMELESS

The Interagency Council was created by the McKinney Act to coordinate, monitor, and disseminate information about federal programs helping homeless persons and to provide technical assistance to program applicants. The Administration proposes funding for the Council at the full authorization level of $1.3 million, a 14% increase above current services.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS (VA)

The VA administers two programs for homeless veterans -- the **Homeless Chronically Mentally Ill Veterans Program** and the **Homeless Veterans Domiciliary Care Program.** Both of these programs augment existing medical care services to homeless veterans. The President's budget proposes a combined funding level of $35 million, a slight increase over last year's level after adjusting for inflation.

REFERENCES

The Budget of the Unites States Government, Fiscal Year 1993; Executive Office of the President, Washington, DC; 1992.

The Low Income Housing Information Service, "HUD FY93 Budget -- Big Ideas, Small Funding," Washington, DC, January, 1992.

1993 BUDGET REQUEST FOR TARGETED HOMELESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, COMPARED WITH 1992 APPROPRIATION, BUDGET AUTHORITY IN MILLIONS OF CONSTANT 1992 DOLLARS.

Prog Type	AGENCY	PROGRAM	FY 91 Actual	FY 1992 FY 92 Request	FY 1992 Author-ized	FY 1992 Enacted	1993 Proposed	Change, 1992 Requested and Enacted Amount	Change, 1992 Requested and Enacted Percent	Change, 1992 Enacted and Request for 1993 Amount	Change, 1992 Enacted and Request for 1993 Percent
Other	DOD	Homeless Assistance Program	3.2	3.0	--	3.0	2.9	0.0	0.0%	(0.1)	-3.2%
McK	DOL	Job training	13.1	0.0	15.0	10.10	16.5	9.3	na	7.2	76.9%
McK	DOL	Veterans Reintegration Project	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.4	0.0	2.2	na	(2.2)	-100.0%
			13.1	0.0	17.2	11.5	16.5	11.5	na	5.0	43.1%
McK	DOEd	Homeless children education grants	7.5	0.0	s/s	25.0	24.2	25.0	na	(0.8)	-3.2%
McK	DOEd	Adult Literacy	10.1	0.0	s/s	9.8	9.5	9.8	na	(0.3)	-3.2%
McK	DOEd	Exemplary grants	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	na
		Total, Dept of Education	17.6	0.0	0.0	34.8	33.7	34.8	na	(1.1)	-3.2%
McK	FEMA	Emergency food and shelter	137.9	100.0	150.0	134.0	96.8	34.0	34.0%	(37.2)	-27.8%
McK	HHS	Health care for homeless	52.4	0.0	80.0	53.0	62.8	53.0	na	9.8	18.5%
McK	HHS	Health Care for Homeless Children	0.0	63.0	5.0	3.0	2.9	(60.0)	-95.2%	(0.1)	-3.2%
McK	HHS	Mentally ill demo projects	6.1	0.0	s/s	5.9	10.5	5.9	na	4.6	78.8%
McK	HHS	Mental Health Services block grant/PATH	34.1	43.1	75.0	30.0	29.0	(13.1)	-30.4%	(1.0)	-3.2%
McK	HHS	Alcohol/drug abuse demo	16.9	0.0	s/s	16.0	15.5	16.0	na	(0.5)	-3.2%
McK	HHS	Emergency Community Services	42.3	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	na	(25.0)	-100.0%
McK	HHS	Family Support Ctrs Demo	0.0	0.0	s/s	6.5	0.0	6.5	na	(6.5)	-100.0%
McK	HHS	Services to prevent separation of children and families	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	na
McK	HHS	AFDC demo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	na
Other	HHS	Homeless Research demo grants	0.0	20.0	--	0.0	0.0	(20.0)	-100.0%	0.0	na
Other	HHS	Community Support Program	21.5	21.9	--	20.9	20.2	(1.0)	-4.6%	(0.7)	-3.2%
Other	HHS	Runaway & Homeless Youth Program	36.1	35.1	s/s	35.8	34.6	0.7	2.0%	(1.2)	-3.2%
Other	HHS	Runaway & Homeless Youth Programs Drug Abuse	15.2	14.8	--	15.3	14.8	0.5	3.4%	(0.5)	-3.2%
Other	HHS	Youth Gangs	0.0	14.8	--	--	0.0	(14.8)	-100.0%	0.0	na
Other	HHS	Runaway Youth Transitional Living	10.2	9.9	s/s	12.0	11.6	2.1	21.2%	(0.4)	-3.2%
		Total, Health and Human Services	234.7	222.6	222.5	223.4	202.1	0.8	0.4%	(21.3)	-9.5%
McK	HUD	Emergency shelter grants	75.3	71.0	138.0	73.2	16.9	2.2	3.1%	(56.3)	-76.9%
McK	HUD	Transitional/Supportive Housing	154.4	150.0	150.0	150.0	197.4	0.0	0.0%	47.4	31.6%
McK	HUD	Safe Havens (Shelter Lodges)	0.0	na	na	na	48.4	0.0	na	48.4	na
McK	HUD	Sec 8 10-yr SRO mod rehab	108.0	0.0	82.4	105.0	0.0	105.0	na	(105.0)	-100.0%
McK	HUD	Supplemental Assistance (SAFAH)	11.6	57.0	30.0	11.3	0.0	(45.7)	-80.2%	(11.3)	-100.0%
McK	HUD	Shelter Plus Care	0.0	257.7	258.6	110.5	257.4	(147.2)	-57.1%	146.9	132.9%
McK	HUD	Rental housing assistance	0.0	167.2	167.2	0.0	0.0	(167.2)	-100.0%	0.0	na
McK	HUD	Sec. 8 10-yr SRO mod rehab	0.0	53.3	54.2	73.3	0.0	20.0	37.5%	(73.3)	-100.0%
McK	HUD	Sec. 202 leased housing	0.0	37.2	37.2	37.2	0.0	0.0	0.0%	(37.2)	-100.0%
		Total, Housing and Urban Developm	349.4	535.7	659.0	450.0	520.1	(85.7)	-16.0%	70.1	15.6%
McK	IAC	Interagency homeless council	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	(0.2)	-15.4%	0.2	14.4%
McK	USDA	Temp Emer Food Ast Prog (TEFAP)	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	na
McK	USDA	Food Stamp program (permanent)	80.3	70.0	--	87.0	92.9	17.0	24.3%	5.9	6.8%
McK	USDA	Surplus Food Distribution	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	na
Other	USDA	Food & Nutrition Service Soup Kitchen	32.9	32.0	--	32.0	31.0	0.0	0.0%	(1.0)	-3.2%
		Total, Department of Agriculture	113.2	102.0	0.0	119.0	123.9	17.0	16.7%	4.9	4.1%
McK	VA	Chronically mentally ill veterans	16.0	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.7	0.0	0.0%	0.2	1.5%
McK	VA	Domiciliary care	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.7	0.0	0.0%	0.2	1.5%
		Total, Veterans Affairs	32.2	33.0	33.2	33.0	33.5	0.0	0.0%	0.5	1.5%
	TOTAL COST, TARGETED HOMELESS PROGRAMS		902.4	997.6	1,081.0	1,007.5	1,030.7	9.9	1.0%	23.2	2.3%

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OMB TABLE ON HOMELESS PROGRAMS -- BA AND BO -- BY DEPARTMENT/AGENCY

Prog Type	AGENCY	PROGRAM	FY 88 BA	FY 89 BA	FY 89 Outlays	FY 1990 BA	FY 1990 Outlays	FY 1991 BA	FY 1991 Outlays	FY 1992 Authorized BA	FY 1992 Authorized Outlays	FY 1992 Enacted BA	FY 1992 Enacted Outlays	FY 1993 President's Budget BA	FY 1993 President's Budget Outlays
Other	DOD	Homeless Assistance Program	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	--	--	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
M-K	DOL	Job training	9.6	9.4	4.9	11.3	11.2	12.7	11.8	15.0	12.8	10.10	11.5	17.0	11.1
M-K	DOL	Veterans Reintegration Project	na	na	na	[2.2]	na	[2.2]	na	[2.2]	na	1.4	[1.4]	[2.2]	[2.2]
		Total, Department of Labor	9.6	9.4	4.9	11.3	11.2	12.7	11.8	15.0	12.8	10.10	11.5	17.0	11.1
M-K	DOEd	Homeless children education grants	4.8	4.8	3.7	7.4	4.5	7.3	5.6	s/s	s/s	25.0	10.5	25.0	21.8
M-K	DOEd	Adult Literacy	7.2	7.1	5.5	7.4	8.6	9.8	8.6	s/s	s/s	9.8	8.1	9.8	8.1
M-K	DOEd	Exemplary grants	--	--	--	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total, Dept of Education	12.0	11.9	9.2	17.3	13.1	17.1	14.5	0.0	0.0	34.8	18.6	34.8	30.1
M-K	FEMA	Emergency food and shelter	114.0	126.0	124.7	130.1	136.5	134.0	132.9	150.0	150.0	134.0	134.0	100.0	100.0
M-K	HHS	Health care for homeless	14.4	14.8	20.7	33.7	32.0	50.9	45.5	80.0	71.5	53.0	46.9	64.9	57.1
M-K	HHS	Health Care for Homeless Children	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.5	3.0	1.8	3.0	2.4
M-K	HHS	Mentally ill demo projects	--	4.6	4.2	6.0	3.2	5.9	5.8	s/s	s/s	5.9	5.9	10.9	6.9
M-K		Mental Health Services													
M-K	HHS	block grant/PATH	11.5	14.1	12.8	27.8	19.9	33.1	32.7	75.0	74.1	30.0	30.2	30.0	30.0
M-K	HHS	Alcohol/drug abuse demo	--	4.5	4.1	16.4	11.1	16.4	14.9	s/s	s/s	16.0	16.2	16.0	16.0
M-K	HHS	Emergency Community Services	19.1	18.9	30.4	20.9	20.6	41.1	34.5	50.0	46.5	25.0	30.0	0.0	8.0
M-K	HHS	Family Support Ctis Demo	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	s/s	s/s	6.5	1.0	0.0	0.0
M-K		Services to prevent separation													
M-K	HHS	of children and families	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	12.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
M-K	HHS	AFDC demo	--	--	--	20.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0
Other	HHS	Homeless Research demo grants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	HHS	Community Support Program	19.0	25.9	21.5	28.1	17.2	20.9	23.2	--	--	20.9	21.2	20.9	20.9
Other	HHS	Runaway & Homeless Youth Program	26.0	26.9	25.1	28.8	26.0	35.1	30.4	s/s	s/s	35.8	34.8	35.8	35.6
Other		Runaway & Homeless Youth Program													
Other	HHS	Drug Abuse	--	15.1	1.1	14.8	15.6	14.8	14.8	--	--	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.0
Other	HHS	Youth Gangs	--	15.0	1.5	14.8	15.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	HHS	Runaway Youth Transitional Living	--	--	--	9.9	2.0	9.9	9.1	s/s	s/s	12.0	11.7	12.0	11.7
		Total, Health and Human Services	90.0	139.8	123.4	217.4	163.0	228.1	211.9	222.5	218.1	223.4	233.7	208.8	201.6
M-K	HUD	Emergency shelter grants	8.0	46.5	41.8	73.7	46.4	73.2	67.2	138.0	114.1	73.2	77.2	17.5	66.8
M-K	HUD	Transitional/Supportive Housing	64.3	80.0	22.1	126.6	32.8	150.0	56.8	150.0	81.0	150.0	73.1	204.0	75.5
M-K	HUD	Safe Havens (Shelter Lodges)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	50.0	20.0
M-K	HUD	Sec 8 10-yr SRO mod rehab	0.0	45.0	0.0	73.2	0.0	105.0	3.7	82.4	11.5	105.0	19.1	0.0	22.9
M-K	HUD	Supplemental Assistance (SAFAH)	0.0	0.0	6.4	10.8	2.8	11.3	5.5	30.0	21.7	11.3	8.8	0.0	10.8
M-K	HUD	Shelter Plus Care	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	258.6	48.7	110.5	8.8	265.9	44.4
M-K	HUD	Rental housing assistance	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	[167.2]	[40.2]	[0.0]*	[0.0]	na	na
M-K	HUD	Sec. 8 10 yr SRO mod rehab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	[54.2]	[1.2]	[73.3]	[0.0]	na	na
M-K	HUD	Sec. 202 leased housing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	[37.2]	[6.8]	[37.2]	[3.7]	na	na
		Total, Housing and Urban Developmen	72.3	171.5	70.3	284.0	82.0	339.5	133.0	659.0	277.0	450.0	187.2	537.4	239.4
M-K	IAC	Interagency homeless council	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3
M-K	USDA	Temp Emer Food Ast Prog (TEFAP)	[50]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
M-K	USDA	Food Stamp program (permanent)	61.0	77.0	77.0	70.0	70.0	78.0	78.0	--	--	87.0	87.0	96.0	96.0
M-K	USDA	Surplus Food Distribution	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	USDA	Food & Nutrition Service Soup Kitchens	--	40.0	40.0	39.4	39.4	32.0	32.0	--	--	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
		Total, Department of Agriculture	61.0	117.0	117.0	109.4	109.4	110.0	110.0	0.0	0.0	119.0	119.0	128.0	128.0
M-K	VA	Chronically mentally ill veterans	13.0	13.2	13.2	15.0	15.0	15.5	15.5	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	17.3	17.3
M-K	VA	Domiciliary care	--	10.5	10.5	15.0	15.0	15.8	15.7	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	17.3	17.3
		Total, Veterans Affairs	13.0	23.7	23.7	30.0	30.0	31.3	31.2	33.2	33.0	33.0	33.0	34.6	34.6
		TOTAL COST, TARGETED HOMELESS PROGRAMS	**375.0**	**603.2**	**476.7**	**803.6**	**550.1**	**876.9**	**649.7**	**1,081.0**	**692.2**	**1,007.5**	**741.2**	**1,064.9**	**750.8**
		Total by Department													
		Agriculture	61.0	117.0	117.0	109.4	109.4	110.0	110.0	0.0	0.0	119.0	119.0	128.0	128.0
		Defense	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	--	--	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
		Education	12.0	11.9	9.2	17.3	13.1	17.1	14.5	0.0	0.0	34.8	18.6	34.8	30.1
		Federal Emergency Management Agency	114.0	126.0	124.7	130.1	136.5	134.0	132.9	150.0	150.0	134.0	134.0	100.0	100.0
		Health and Human Services	90.0	139.8	123.4	217.4	163.0	228.1	211.9	222.5	218.1	223.4	233.7	208.8	201.6
		Housing and Urban Development	72.3	171.5	70.3	284.0	82.0	339.5	133.0	659.0	277.0	450.0	187.2	537.4	239.4
		Interagency Council on the Homeless	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3
		Labor	9.6	9.4	4.9	11.3	11.2	12.7	11.8	15.0	12.8	9.1	11.5	17.0	11.1
		Veterans Affairs	13.0	23.7	23.7	30.0	30.0	31.3	31.2	33.2	33.0	33.0	33.0	34.6	34.6
		Total, All targeted homeless progra	375.0	603.2	476.7	803.6	550.1	876.9	649.8	1,081.0	692.2	1,007.6	741.1	1,064.9	751.1

Source: Unpublished OMB budget tables for relevant years (1993 figures are preliminary)

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